

حروف الجر Prepositions



in

تاتي مع الاماكن المغلقة والمدن والدول والقارات واجزاء البيت والعالم والشوارع

In the garden/bedroom/ in London / in Europe /in a building /in a box / in my wallet in the world / town/in the street

تاتي قبل السنين / الشهور / فصول السنة / فترات اليوم/العقود

In June / in 2015 /in the 1990s / in summer / in the morning/in the afternoon/in the evening/ in the new year

تاتي مع القرون/ العصور / الفترات الطويلة/الازمنة / خلال وقت

in the next century/in the Ice Age/ in the past/future/present - / in a moment /in two minutes

تاتي مع الازمنة ووسائل المواصلات التي لايمكن الحركة فيها اذا سبقها ادوات نكهة او معرفة

In the west/in the south / in a taxi/ car / in a helicopter

On

تاتي قبل (الأيام / التاريخ/ الأعياد / الإجازة)

on Sunday / on 5th October/ on Tuesday morning/ on Christmas Day/on holiday/ birthday

تاتي عند وصف مكان (شي على سطح شيء آخر) والاحتراكات الحديثة

on the table / on TV // on the floor /on the ceiling/ on the menu/ on the internet

تاتي قبل وسائل المواصلات قبلها اداة معرفة ونكرة ويمكن الحركة فيها او ركوب على ظهر حيوان

on (a bicycle / a motorbike / a plane / a ship / a bus) on foot / on a horse / an elephant

وتاتي ايضا مع

on the left/ on the right/ on the way / on a page/ on sale /on fire /في المزاد

on the corner of/ on the night of ليلة محددة

at

تاتي قبل وقت محدد / الساعات / العطلة الأسبوعية / والاستراحة/ او اوقات الوجبات/التعبيارات

At (noon/ lunchtime/ midday/ midnight/night/ sunrise/sunset / dinner time) at 3 o'clock /at 10.30 / at the moment /at present/ at the weekend/ at break

تاتي مع الاماكن الصغيرة او تحديد مكان او الموضع والعناوين

At work / at school / at university /at home / at college/ at reception/ at the bus stop

At crossroads / at the entrance / at the end of the road / at the front desk

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

AT

TIMES OF DAY	
at 4 o'clock	
at 10:30	
at noon	
at midnight	
MEALTIMES	
at lunchtime	
at dinnertime	
HOLIDAYS	
at Christmas	
at Eastern	
at the weekend	
EXPRESSIONS	
at present	
at the moment	
at night	

IN

MONTHS	
in April	
SEASONS	
in the summer	
in the spring	
YEARS	
in 1990	
DECades	
in the 80s	
CENTURIES	
in the 20th century	
LONG PERIODS	
in the ice age	
in the present	
in the past	
PARTS OF THE DAY	
in the morning	
in the afternoon	
in the evening	
at night	

ON

DAYS	
on Tuesday	
on Saturday	
on my birthday	
on Christmas day	
on Halloween	
DATES	
on 15th June	
on 20th May	
on our anniversary	
PARTS OF SPECIFIC DAY	
on Monday morning	
on Friday evening	
on Saturday night	
on Sunday afternoon	

LAST/NEXT	at/in/on
Call me at-the next weekend.	
Call me next weekend.	
I met her on-the last Friday.	
I met her last Friday.	

Prep 3

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

- 1..... Friday afternoons, I often go to Lake Timsah.
a.for b.on c.at d.in
- 2.I have tennis lessons at the sports centre 9 am.
a.for b.on c.at d.in
- 3.Sometimes I go swimming the afternoon
a.on b.at c.in d.for
- 4.I always go to the park Saturday mornings
a.for b.on c.at d.in
- 5) Nagwa usually visits her grandparents.....the weekend.
a. at b. for c.in d.to
- 6.In England, it often snows December.
a.on b.at c.in d.for
- 7.Luckily the weather was perfect her wedding day
a.on b.at c.in d.for
- 8.I usually get up..... half past eight.
a.on b.at c.in d.for
- 9.We're going skiing the winter.
a.on b.at c.in d.for
10. The library is.....the corner of our street.
a.for b. on c. of d. to
- 11.I'll come back to that point a moment.
a.on b.at c.in d.for
12. We are located the seventh floor of the building.
a.for b.on c.at d.in
- 13.The shopping centre is the station.
a- between b- corner c- opposite d- next
- 14.The library is.....the bank
a- between b- corner c- opposite to d- next to
- 15.The sports centre is.....the aquarium and the hospital
a- between b- corner c- opposite d- next to
- 16.The museum is on the opposite the hospital.
a- between b- corner c- behind d- next to
17. My fourth class is noon.
a.on b.at c.in d.for
18. We went out for a meal my birthday
a.for b.on c.at d.in
- 19.My brother likes to sleep the right side of the bed..
a. up b. on c. next d. of
20. I live on the 7th floor 21 Oxford Street in London
a.on b.at c.in d.for
- 21.Her birthday is20th November.
a.on b.at c.in d.for

Prep 3

22. The shop isthe end of the street.

- a.on b.at c.in d.for

23. I usually get up..... half past eight.

- a.on b.at c.in d.for

24. They asked him where he was the night of the fire.

- a.on b.at c.in d.for

25. I'll come back to that point a moment.

- a.on b.at c.in d.for

26. My father always gives me a special gift.....Christmas Day.

- a) at b) to c) on d)in

27. What did you dolast week?

- a) at b) no preposition c) on d)in

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. The hotel is..... (next) the airport.

2. Do you think we will go to Jupiter (on) the future?

3. Do you have maths lessons..... (at) Tuesdays?

4. Fady goes shopping.....(on) the afternoon.

5. Write what you do.....(in) the weekend.

6. The library is.....(opposite) to the bank.

7. How do I go from the sports centre (in) the library?

8.....(At) Saturdays, I get up at 7 am.

9. Sami's birthday is..... (in) 3rd March.

10. They travel to Dahab.....(at) holiday.

11. The movie is set.....(at) the 18th century.

12. I can run a mile(on) 5 minutes..

13. Sorry, she's not here(in) the moment.

14. There's a hotel on the(opposite) of my street.



The present simple



1. الت構عن :Form

يتكون المضارع البسيط من مصدر الفعل مع مفعولية الضمائر I و we و you و they . أما بالنسبة لـ he,she,it نصرف الفعل كالتالي:

1. نضع s في الحاله العاديه... (eats - runs - walks - sings)

2. نضع es لو انتهى الفعل بـ x او o او s او ch او sh او z ... (washes - watches - crosses - goes - mixes)

3. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف ساكن تخفف ونضيف .. (cries - tries) .. (ies)

4. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف متحرك (a / e / i / o / u) نضيف s فقط (enjoys - plays - prays)



2. الاستخدام :Usage

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن:

1. عادات و افعال متكررة :habits

2. حقائق الثابتة :facts

E.g. I often watch television in the evening. Adel usually visits his relatives on Friday.

E.g. The sun rises in the east. The earth goes around the sun.

3. المواقف او الاعمال التي دائمها او عادة حقيقة:

-Mohamed Salah gives money to help people in his hometown

Prep 3

I live in Cairo / he works in factory / she likes English .

4 ← يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل (بجدال المواعيد الثابتة : بوسائل المواصلات والمسرح والسينما والمدرسة والشخص والامتحاناتالخ

e.g. Your train leaves at 6 am tomorrow. The first class begins at 8 o'clock am.
-our next exams start in may. -- The lesson doesn't finish until two o'clock.

3. الكلمات الدالة :Key words

أولاً ظروف التكرار

(Always ، أبداً never ، دائماً/لأبد ever، أحياناً usually ، غالباً often ، عادةً sometimes ، غالباً rarely ، ب بصورة متكررة بالكاد scarcely ، نادراً hardly ، نادراً seldom ، نادراً frequently ، بالعادة generally) من وقت لآخر occasionally ، كل every ، عموماً from time to time ، بين الحين والآخر between times

ثانياً الظروف الأمنية

every/each (day /week/ month / year) / in the (morning / afternoon / evening) at night /noon on (Saturdays / Fridays) / once /twice /three times a (day / week / month / year) daily/ weekly/ monthly/ yearly = annually)

لا حظاً لـ

١- تأثير ظروف التكرار قبل الفعل الأساسي مع المضارع البسيط :

. تكملة الجملة + مصدر + (ظرف التكرار I / They / you / We) + adv فاعل الجملة

. تكميلة الجملة + فعل ب s/es/ies + ظرف التكبار (He / She)+ adv (فاعل الجملة مفرد)

e.g - We usually watch TV in the evening. - They sometimes talk on the phone
- He never plays football- Heba always reads English books..

٢- تاتي ظروف التكاد بعد v. to be

. تكملة الجملة + صفة + (طرف التكاد) + فاعل الجملة

e.g They are usually late.

Noha is always clever.

- I am never late for school.

- She is always tired in the evenings.

٣- يستخدم المضاع البسيط مع الظروف الزمنية وتأتي في نهاية الجملة أو أولها

every (day /week / month /year)

→Rania goes to the club every Monday. Every Monday Rania goes to the club.

٤. النفي :Negation

١- نستخدم (don't) مع (i / they / we / you) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

- They don't like pizza. **I don't play football on Friday.**

2- نستخدم (he/ she /it) مع (doesn't) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

He doesn't like eating fish.

- she **doesn't want** a new dress.

3- يمكن أن نستخدم **never** للنف، مكان **doesn't** وبات، بعدها فعل مبني، (s)

Ex : Ahmed doesn't study English = Ahmed never studies English

• Question المسئال 5

عند تكوين السؤال بـ اداة استفهام

Prep 3

? تحملة الجملة + مصدر + **Do** + (you/they) + adv (ظرف التكرار) + كلمة استفهام
 تحملة الجملة + مصدر + (ظرف التكرار) + **Does** + (he/she/it/your) + adv + (اسم مفرد) + كلمة استفهام

- ✓-When do you usually Watch TV? -- I usually watch TV at 7 p.m
 ✓- How does your father always go to work? -- he always goes by car.

نبع الاتى : عند تكوين السؤال بـ Yes / No

? تحملة الجملة + مصدر + (ظرف التكرار) + **Do** + (you/they) + adv
 تحملة الجملة + مصدر + (ظرف التكرار) + **Does** + (he/she/it/your) + adv + (اسم مفرد)

→ Do they often play tennis?. yes, they do, No they don't

عند السؤال عن عدد المرات نستخدم

How often+ **Does/do** + مصدر + (فاعل)

أجابة بـ (always-usually- never- every week-once - twice - three times)

Ex. **How often** do you go to the library ? I go to library **twice a week**

→ **How often** do you fly abroad ? → I fly abroad **once a month**

How often does Ali have history ? He has history **three times a week.**

+am / is/are (not) + مفعول

: Passive . المبني للمجهول

→ Football **is played** around the world. Comic films **aren't watched** by Heba



تركيبيات هامة :- (يعناد ان)

للتعبير عن العادة الحالية نستخدم احدى هذه التركيبات :

1- (Be / get) + used to + ("v +ing" / noun)

2- It is SB's habit + to + inf

3- + (am / is / are) + in the habit of + "v + ing"

مضارع بسيط + فاعل -

4- + usually + فاعل -

5- (Noun / "v + ing") + is + SB's habit.



e.g. # Amr **is used to studying** hard.

Amr **is in the habit of studying**

It is Amr's habit to study hard.

Amr **usually studies** hard.

Studying hard **is Amr's habit.**

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-Don't be late , the bus At exactly ten o'clock.

a- Leaves b- going to leave c- has left d- left

2-Our last lesson at two o'clock this afternoon.

a-is finishing b-will finish c-finishes d-going to finish

3. The train to Cairo is on platform four and itin thirty minutes.

a) is leaving b) will be leaving c) leaves d) will leave

4. The programme at seven o'clock this evening.

a- starts b- will start c- started d- is starting

5-There's a good film on TV tonight. It at ten o'clock.

a) is going to finish b) will finish c) finishes d) is finishing

Prep 3

6. My brother three languages.
 a. is speaking b. spoken c. speaks d. speak
7. The sun rises in the west.
 a. never b. always c. often d. ever
- 8-Surgeons usually see small things by the naked eye
 a. didn't b. aren't c. doesn't d. don't
- 9- Amal.....to her school on foot.
 a) goes usually b) usually goes c) go usually d) usually go
- 10- The Earth.....around the sun.
 a) move b) moved c) moving d) moves
- 11- He.....gets up early. He is always late.
 a) doesn't b) never c) ever d) hasn't
- 12- She is used toat night.
 a) study b) studied c) studying d) studies
- 13- Scientists.....useful things that help their countries to develop.
 a) do always b) always do c) are always d) always are
- 14-Hany never.....lies. He is admired for his honesty.
 a) tell b) telling c) tells d) has told
- 15-Turn off the lights when you.....the room.
 a) leave b) leaves c) were leaving d) had left
- 16-The final match.....at 7 p.m. this evening.
 a) will start b) is going to start c) started d) starts
- 17) Omar..... That's why he is always fit.
 a. smoke b. don't smokes c. doesn't smokes d. never smokes
18. We are.....ready to help you. Don't worry.
 a) always b) hardly c) never d) rarely
19. Huda.....late for work.
 a. never is b. is never c. never has d has never
20. My son.....ambitious and he wants to study medicine.
 a) is always b) always is c) doesn't always d)isn't always.
21. What time does he usually work?
 a. leave b. leaves c. leaving d. left
- 22-Does Alicoffee with his family ?
 a drink always b drinks always c always drink d always drinks
23. My sister.....ready for the exam.
 a. doesn't b. don't c. aren't d. isn't
- 24-Sama and Hend always.....in the home.
 a. help b. helping c. helps d. to help
25. A:How..... do you watch TV? B : Twice a week.
 a. many b. long c. much d. often
- 26-My father.....reads the newspaper in the morning. He reads it every morning.
 a. often b. never c. always d.sometimes
- 27-.....children like playing computer games ?
 a. Does b. Do c. Are d.Were
- 28.What time.....your first lesson this morning?
 a. is b. are c. does d.do
29. I always talk to my friends before school.....

Prep 3

- a. started b. starting c. start d.starts

2—Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1.What time is the next train to Aswan? (leave)

2 – He never comes late . [doesn't]

3.The train from Cairo to Alex is at 7 a.m. (leaves)

4- I always go to bed late. (never)

5- It is his habit to drink a cup of coffee after lunch. (usually)

6- Mother is after me all the time to do my homework. (always)

7. The botanical gardens are close to the museum. (near)

8.The bank is on the left of the sports centre . (right)

9.The train arrival is at 7 p.m tonight (arrives)

10. The bank is opposite the cinema. (in front of)

11.I always watch TV in the evening. (night)

12. What time is the science lesson? (start)

13.What time is the flight to Rome? (plane)

14.He has a match at 6.30 (starts)

15-What's your brother's job? (What does)

16. Manal always helps people. (helpful)

17.our train arrives on time regularly . (always)

3.Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1.The train(leave) from platform four.

2.What time.....(be) the next train?

3. Whenthe match(start) ?

4.Our last lesson(finishing) at two o'clock this afternoon.

5.Our bus.....(arrive) at 7:00 in the morning.

6-How often..... (do) sami go swimming a week?

7. Mariam(watch/ often) TV in bed.

8. She always.....(make) dinner for her parents.

9.My daily routine(has) the same every school day .

10. why(do) you always late?
 11. The library..... (open) at 8.30 in the morning.
 12. When does this plane..... (arrives) in Cairo?

Unit 2 Let's go shopping

الصفات Adjectives



الصفة عادة تطف الاسم وتأتي غالبا قبله أو تأتي بعد فعل (v to be)

He bought a *smart* phone last night.

The animal I saw in the field was *frightening*.

أو تأتي بعد بعض الأفعال مثل

1- تأتي بعد الأفعال بمعنى يصبح

(be – get – become – go – grow – turn)

She is nice.

He will be sad.

They have been happy.

The food went bad.

He grows angry.

The sea turned rough.

2- إذا جاءت بمعنى يبدو يأتي بعدها صفة (look – seem – appear – sound)

He looks happy.

That sounds great

3- إذا جاءت بمعنى (له ملمس feel – له مذاق taste – له رائحة smell) يأتي بعدها صفة

The cloth feels smooth.

The food tastes nice.

Degree of adjectives

وألان تأتي إلى درجات الصفات الثلاثة.

positive

الصفة

Comparative

المقارنة

Superlative

التفضيل

صفات قصيرة (one syllable)

Adjective	Comparative مقارنة صفة + er + than	Superlative تفضيل the + صفة + est
tall	طويل taller than	the tallest
rare	نادر rarer than	the rarest
fine	جميل finer than	The finest
sweet	حلو sweeter than	the sweetest
big	كبير bigger than	the biggest
spicy	متبل / حار spicier than	the spiciest

لاحظ: 1- الصفة القصيرة المنتهية ب e نضيف لها r عند المقارنة و st عند التفضيل

2- الصفة القصيرة المنتهية ب y وقبلها حرف ساكن نقلب y الى i ثم نضيف er او est

Prep 3

hot - hotter -hottest

3. بعض الصفات المنتهية بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك نضاعف الحرف الاخير + er +

صفات طويلة (with two or more syllables)

Adjective	Comparative مقارنة	Superlative تفضيل
	more صفة than less صفة than	the most... + صفة the least ... + صفة
popular محبوب / شخصي	more popular than	the most/least popular
expensive باهظ الثمن	more expensive than	the most expensive
modern حديث	More/less modern than	the most modern
traditional تقليدي	more traditional than	the most traditional

صفات شاذة Irregular adjectives

Adjective	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
good / well جيد	better than	the best
bad / ill سيء	worse than	the worst
Little قليل	less than	the least
many / much/a lot of كثير	more than	the most
Late متأخر	later than latter than	the latest the last
Far بعيد (مسافة) Far بعيد/كثير (كمية)	farther than further than	the farthest the furthest

ex. She ran **farther** than the rest.

Today is the **worst** day I've had in a long time.

Comparative

صفات المقارنة



نستخدم الصيغة من الدرجة الثانية (المقارنة) في الحالات الآتية:

1- لبيان المقارنة الضمنية لشيئين مع عدم ذكر احد طرفي المقارنة

This shirt is small. I need a **bigger** one.

He wants a **more expensive** car

2- للمقارنة بين شيئاً أو شخصين أو مجموعتين.

My new flat is **colder** than the old one.

The museum is usually **more crowded** on a Saturday than a Sunday

3- لوصف كيفية تغير شيء.

He is feeling **happier**. My brother is getting **better**.

4- يمكن استخدام **less** قبل الصلفات المكونة من مقطع واحد وليس

Hoda is taller than Nada. Nada is **less tall** than Hoda

♦ يمكن استخدام صفت مقارنة للدلالة على التغير المستمر في شيء
♦ ولاحظ أن الصفة بعد **and تأخذ نفس شكل الصفة قبلها.**

- ♦ It's becoming harder and harder to find a job.
- ♦ It's becoming more and more difficult to find a job.

6. almost as + صفة + as

slightly/a bit/a little + than

❖ يستخدم هذا الشكل لبيان ان الفارق ليس كبيرا بين شخصين او شيئا

☒ I'm almost as old as my brother.

☒ Reham thinks that her friend is slightly prettier than her.

➔ traveling by train is **a little/ a bit** cheaper than traveling by car.

7. much/ a lot/ far + صفة مقارنة + than

❖ يستخدم هذا الشكل لبيان ان الفارق كبيرا بين شخصين او شيئا

➔ Her illness was **far more** serious **than** we expected.

➔ English is **much** easier to study than Chinese

➔ Gold is **a lot/ much** more expensive than salt.

Superlative

صفات التفضيل

نستخدم الصفة من الدرجة الثالثة (التفضيل) في الحالات الآتية:

- 1- عند مقارنة ثلاثة أشخاص أو أشياء أو أكثر (شخص وباق الأشخاص أو شيء وباق الأشياء)

Oysters are one of **the rarest** meals you can eat in France.

He bought **the most expensive** suit in the shop.

- 2- عند وصف (الأشياء المتطرفة) (الأعلى / الأطع / الأغلى ثمناً) أشخاص

Mount Everest is **the highest** mountain on earth.

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The.....useful thing in my kitchen is the fridge.

a. more b. most c. as d. less

2. It is.....to buy clothes in shops than online.

a. best b. good c. better d. the best

3. The second coffee machine is.....than the first one.

a. smaller b. smallest c. small d. the smallest

4. Which item do you think is the.....expensive ?

a, little b. less c. least d. more

16- Football is.....popular game in Egypt.

a) most b) the most c) less d) more

17- Which sport is....., football or tennis?

a) good b) better c) better than d) the best

18. Our house is.....comfortable than this hotel.

a) more b) most c) much d) little

21. Sarah is.....than her sister.

a) more young b) young c) younger d) youngest

22. Cars are.....than motorbikes.

a) safe b) safer c) more safer d) safest

23. Sharks are.....than lions.

Prep 3

- a) dangerous b) more dangerous c) much dangerous d) most dangerous
24- Hassan is afootball player than anyone else in the team.
a) good b) best c) better d) the best
25- Mount Everest isthan Mount Kilimanjaro
a-higher b-high c- highest d-highly
26. The museum is usually.....on a Saturday than a Sunday.
a- crowded b- most crowded c- more crowded d- as crowded
27- I think the blue dress is.....than the red dress.
a- nicer b- nicest c- nicely d- nice
28. Adel is tall, but Rami is.....
a- more taller b- tallest c- tall d- taller
29-- which bridge is....., the 6th October bridge or the Qasr El Nil bridge?
a- long b- longer c- longest d- longer than
30- English is.....than many other languages.
a) easier b) more easy c) easiest d) the easiest

4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

- 1-No one in class is taller than Reem. she is(taller).
2-Cairo is.....(most)crowded than Giza.
3- An elephant is(big) than a camel.
4. The film was terrible. I think it was the.....(worse) film I've ever seen.
5- That mountain was.....(more high) than we thought.
6- Cheese is.....(bad) for you than fruit.
7- This tablet is.....(expensive) than that one.
8--Cairo is the(big) city in Africa.
9-Tennis is.....(least)dangerous than football.
10-He was the(better)player in the team.
11-The hotel by the park is the(modernist) hotel in the city
12-The market is.....(more far)from my house than the school
13- Who has.....(the faster)car in the city?
14- My grandfather is.....(the older) in our family
15-What's.....(longest)river in the world?

3—Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. Mona is thinner than Nadia. (fatter)

2. The tiger is more dangerous than the dog. (less)

3. Yasser is older than Ramy.(isn't)

4.Rodayna and Rokaya are the same age. (as)

5.Everest is the highest mountain in the world. (higher)

6.Hossam is cleverer than any other accountant. (cleverest)

7- No student in the class is as tall as Ali. (tallest)

Both/neither /either

Both كلاهما

فعل جمع + اسم جمع يشير لاثنين + صفة ملكية / Both (of)+ the /these/those

Ex: Both (of) my brothers are older than me. Ex-I gave both my parents a present.

Both + اسم مفرد + and + اسم مفرد + فعل جمع

Ex- Both Samy and Ali love football.

Ex:I was very hungry, so I had **both** the cheese **and** the chicken sandwich!

نستخدم both of قبل ضمير مفعول جمع او تستخدم both بعد ضمير فاعل او مفعول للتوكيد

Both of us = we both (فاعل) **or us both** (مفعول)

Both of you = you both

Both of them = They both (فاعل) , **them both** (مفعول)

Ex: **Both of us went to the zoo = We both went to the zoo yesterday**

My sister bought two new skirts and both of them are long and green

I can't choose between the two suits. I admire them both

Either & neither

- نستخدم either للحديث عن اثنين من الناس او الاشياء او احتمال اسم فيهما (ايا منهما) :

either + اسم مفرد يعد + فعل مفرد

Either day is fine for me

- نستخدم neither للحديث عن اثنين من الناس او الاشياء ونفي احتماليتهم (لا هذا ولا ذاك)

neither + اسم مفرد يعد + فعل مفرد

Neither candidate is suitable for the job

either of + / ضمير مفعول جمع / اسم جمع

neither of + ضمير مفعول جمع / اسم جمع

Either of the two boys is clever. Neither of my sisters is married.

I have got two watches , but **neither of them works** properly
the two students are clever .**Either of them is** going to get the full mark.

لا ... ظا

either ... or ... إما ... أو ...

Prep 3

❖ إما ... أو ... تُستخدم للإختيار بين شيئين :- لربط اسمين او صفتين او فعلين في الجمل المتشبة

1) إذا ربطت فعلين (أى الفاعل واحد في الجملتين)

الفاعل	either	الفعل الأساسي للجملة الأولى	or	الفعل الأساسي للجملة الثانية
--------	--------	-----------------------------	----	------------------------------

☞ *She can either come or telephone.*

2) إذا ربطت مفعولين (أى الفاعل والفعل واحد في الجملتين)

المفعول الثاني	الفاعل	الفعل	either	المفعول الأول	or
----------------	--------	-------	--------	---------------	----

☞ *You can take either a bus or a taxi.*

3) إذا ربطت جملتين والفاعلين مختلفين لابد أن تضع Either في بداية الجملة :-

Either	فاعل الجملة الأولى	or	فاعل الجملة الثانية	فعل يتبع فاعل الجملة الثانية
--------	--------------------	----	---------------------	------------------------------

☞ *Either Ali or Ramy may win.*

neither ... nor ... لا ... ولا ...

❖ تربط جملتين منفيتين ويتحول الفعل المنفي إلى فعل مثبت

1) إذا ربطت فعلين (أى الفاعل واحد في الجملتين) والفعل مكون من جزء واحد :-

الفاعل	neither	فعل الجملة الأولى	nor	فعل الجملة الثانية
--------	---------	-------------------	-----	--------------------

☞ *He neither goes to work nor sleeps.*

2) إذا ربطت فعلين (أى الفاعل واحد في الجملتين) والفعل مكون من جزئين ، ومعنى ذلك وجود (ing / inf. / p.p + فعل مساعد) :-

الفاعل	فعل مساعد	neither	inf. ing	nor	inf. ing
			p.p		p.p

☞ *He can neither read nor write.*

☞ *Adel is neither reading nor writing.*

3) إذا ربطت مفعولين أو صفتين (أى الفاعل والفعل واحد في الجملتين)

Prep 3

المفعول الثاني | nor | المفعول الأول | neither | الفعل | الفاعل

☞ *He speaks neither English nor French.*

(4) اذا ربطت جملتين والفاعلين مختلفين لابد أن تضع Neither في بداية الجملة والفعل يتبع الفاعل الثاني :-

Neither | فاعل الجملة الأولى | nor | فاعل الجملة الثانية |

Neither Gamal nor his brothers like fish

Neither is the same as not ... either: لاحظ :

I like neither of the T-shirts. = I don't like either of the T-shirts.

NONE OF

تستخدم **NONE** (لا احد من الكل)

none of + فعل مفرد + اسم لا يعد

none of + فعل مفرد + ضمير مفعول جمع / اسم جمع

None of my children has blue eyes.

None of us cares what happens to him.

-**None of the water was kept in the jam**

ملحوظة في اللغة غير الرسمية يمكن ان يأتي الفعل جمع مع (**neither/either/none**)

None of the children were awake.

Neither of them were interested in going to university.

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Neither his mother..... his father spoke English.

a) or b) and c) but d) nor

2. This man is a doctor or a teacher.

a) neither b) either c) both d) not only

3. The journey was comfortable nor interesting.

a) either b) both c) not only d) neither

4. During the exam you can.....read aloud nor speak to anyone.

a) not only b) both c) either d) neither

5- I was offered tea or coffee, but I had... of them because I don't like hot drinks.

a) either b) every c) neither d) both

6- My mother said I could have a cheese or a chicken sandwich.

a) either b) each c) neither d) both

7-both of us can go on Friday, but of us can go on Sunday.

a-either b-neither c-all d-every

8- Ali couldn't decide which of the two T-shirts to buy; he likes

Prep 3

- a either b neither c both d every
9- brothers are highly-qualified; one is a teacher and the other is an engineer.
a Each b Either c Both d Neither
10-There are two restaurants by the park and they are very good
a all b either c each d both
11-Hamdi wants to study English or history at university. He's not sure.
a either b both c neither d half
12- When she was a child, she was good at writing and playing the piano.
a all b either c every d both
13-I gave each of my three brothers a card and my parents a present.
a every b each c all d both
14- My sister bought two new skirts and of them are long and green.
a both b either c neither d each
15.Neither member of my family ever traveled abroad.
a.were b.haven't c.has d. hasn't
16 Ahmed nor Khalid drinks tea.
a) Either b) Both c) All d) Neither
17..... Judy and her brother are secondary school students.
a) All b) Either c) Neither d) Both
18 your teacher or your father will tell you what to do.
a) Either b) Neither c) All d) Both
19. The event was organized by two people. of them is a professional
a) Either b) Neither c) All d) Both
20.Neither my parents nor my brother football
a) like b) are liked c) likes d) is liked

2—Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

- 1) I did not see Ali. I did not see his brother . (neither / nor)
.....
- 2) We didn't study and we didn't write the homework.(neither)
.....
- 3) Salem may be in Port Said . He may be in Alexandria . (either... or)
.....
4. I'm not sure. He may be at home. He may be at work. (either... or)
.....
5. Safy didn't have a pen. She didn't have his books (neither)
.....
6. He didn't phone me. He didn't write to me. (neither)
.....

3.Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1.You can choose.....(both)soup or salad with your meal.
2. My sister and I.....(neither) like playing tennis.
3.(Neither) of those necklaces are nice. I can't decide which one to buy!
4.This shop is..... (either) interesting nor cheap. Let's go to a different one.
5.(No) of my friends go shopping every day.

6 .Both Judy(or) her brother are secondary school students.

LESSONS 3.4

الماضي المستمر | The past continuous tense

:1 التكوين Form

فأعل + was/were + verb + ing)

➤ They were watching TV yesterday evening.

:2 في حالة النفي: يتكون من

I , He , She, It → was not } + (v + ing).

We, You, They → weren't

➤ Jana wasn't making dinner.

They weren't swimming

:3 في حالة السؤال: يتكون من

عند تكوين السؤال بـ هـل تتبع الآتي :

Was + (I/he / she / It)+ v + ing ?

Were + (we/you / they)+ v + ing ?

E.g. ➤ Was he/she (having lunch)? Yes, he/she was. No, he/she wasn't

→ Were you watching TV ? yes, I was / No, I wasn't.

→ Did you watch TV last night? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

عند تكوين السؤال بـ كـلمـة استفهام :

كلمة استفهام

Was + (I/he / she / It)+ v + ing ?

Were + (we/you / they)+ v + ing ?

➤ - What were they doing at 5 yesterday? They were playing football

:2 الاستخدام Usage

نستخدم الماضي المستمر

1- للتعبير عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي في وقت معين

➤ Tarek was eating dinner at noon yesterday.

They were studying English at 8 p.m last night

2- للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمراً عندما قطعه حدث آخر في الماضي

➤ While/As I was having lunch , the phone rang

➤ While (As/ Just as/ when) I was going home, I met one of my best friends.

➤ When I returned home, mother was preparing lunch

3- للتعبير عن حدثين كانوا مستمرین في نفس الوقت في الماضي مع (While/As/When)

➤ While my father was watching TV, my mother was cooking in the kitchen.

➤ While / As / When I was doing my homework, my sister was helping my mother.

➤ We were tidying our room while our little brother was watching TV.

:3 الكلمات الدالة Key words

Prep 3

11. I was studying my lessons when the lights out.
a. goes b. went c. were going d. gone
12. I my lunch when the phone rang.
a. have eaten b. was eating c. has eaten d. ate
- 13) Last year, we.....to the beautiful city of Venice in Italy.
a. were travelling b. travel c. travelled d. travels
14. When we sat down for a picnic, lots of runnersthrough the park.
a) run b)was running c)ran d) were running
- 15 As Karim was taking photos of the animals, hehis phone.
a) lost b)was losing c)loses d) losing
- 16 While Mona.....tennis, she hurt her arm.
a. plays b. played c. was playing d. were playing
17. I was doing my homework when my sister.....me.
a. was calling b. calls c. called d. calling
18. Lots of birds..... in the sky as we were sitting down on the beach
a. was flying b. flew c. fly d. were flying
- 19-I didn't answer the phone because I
a-was praying b- had prayed c-have prayed d-prayed.
- 20.While Egypt, tourists enjoy sightseeing.
a) visiting b) was visiting c) visited d) was visited
- 21.At this time yesterday, Tom.....his car.
a. washing b. had washed c. was washing d. washed
- 22.Between one and two, I.....the shopping and walking the dog.
a. doing b. had done c. was doing d. did
- 23.As he was carrying the vase, he.....it on the floor.
a. was dropping b. had dropped c. dropped d. drops
- 24.He.....the tree when he suddenly fell down.
a. will climb b. was climbing c. climbs d. climbed
- 25-There was a knock on the door.....the lunch time.
a- when b- as c-during d-because

2- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1 They(have) tea when the doorbell rang.
- 2 When he..... (arrives), we were having dinner.
- 3 I was sweeping the floor..... (while) I heard a noise.
- 4.They(forget)their books yesterday.
5. At four p.m. yesterday, I.....(did)my homework.
6. I was walking through the park when I..... (meet)Adel.
- 7.While I was texting my friends, the school bus(arrives.)
8. While.....(study), he fell asleep.
- 9.When the telephone rang, they.....(watch) the match.
- 10.Yesterday evening, we(study)for our English test when all the lights went out.

3—Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. While I was walking to school, I met my friend. (when)

-
2. The telephone rang during our breakfast. (while)

- 3.My brother was driving home when he saw an accident. (As)

4.I saw my friends while I was at the party. (during)

5.on my way to the supermarket , I ran into one of my old friends. (While)

Unit 3 My community

١. المستقبل باستخدام (be) going to + inf

١. التكوين Form

١. في حالة الإثبات والنفي: يتكون المستقبل من

I →	am (not)	
He, She, It →		is (not) + (going to)
We, You, They →		are (not)

مصدر الفعل + (going to)

EX→They **are going to visit** an ancient site.

→I'm **not going to visit** a museum, I'm very busy.

٢. الاستخدام Usage

١. يستخدم عند التخطيط أو النية أو القرار المسبق لحدث في المستقبل (لم تنتهي من الترتيب له)

E.g.1- I'm **going to** buy a new car, I intend to do that . (Intention)

2- We're **going to** stay with relatives this weekend. (We have decided this already))

3- She is **going to buy** a new computer. She has already made her plan.

لاحظ اذا كان القرار نوري او ا LAN نستخدم will :

Ex- I have decided now that I will go to bed.

٢. يستخدم عند التنبؤ بوجود دليل (نراة او نعرفة او نسمعه مع كلمات think /believe/ او شي على وشك

الحدث او مع كلمات التحذير او التنبئها!

E.g. 1-There are a lot of clouds. I think it is **going to rain**.

2-Look at this reckless driver! He is going to crash into the car in front.

3-Hassan's playing really well. He's going to win the game!

4- Watch out! The baby is going to fall.

5-It's near the end and it's 3-0 for Egypt. We are going to win the game!.

6-It's six a.m. and it's already 25°C. It is going to be very hot today

7-How pale شاحبة الوجه that girl is! I believe / I think/ she is going to faint

8-He can't swim. He is going to drown.

ولكن الصفات الثابتة والمهارات للإنسان ليس دليلا على حدوث الفعل فنأخذ Will مثل:

E.g. 1 - Messi is a clever player. I think he will score a goal the next match.

2- Hamdi is very fast. I think he will be in the Olympic Games one day!

3- Sara is a good student .I think she will pass all her exams.

ولكن لاحظ المواقف المؤقتة تعتبر أدلة واضحة

* My brother is revising well. I think he's **going to pass** the test.

Prep 3

3- يستخدم عند وجود كلمات (intend/intention/plan/decide/ made decision/ made up...mind)

Ex- A: What are your plans for the next weekend?

- B: I'm going to play computer games.

: Question 3 السؤال

Is/Are + subject + going +to inf..... مصدر الفعل؟

Yes / No نتبع الآتي :

→ Are they going to do their homework? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

+ is/are + subject +going + inf..... مصدر الفعل؟ اداة الاستفهام

➤ What are you going to do at the weekend?- I'm going to visit my grandparents

2. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع المستمر

: Form 1 التكوين

am/is/are + v. ing

* I'm Travelling for Rome tomorrow afternoon. Everything is already arranged

: Usage 2 الاستخدام

1- يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل في حالة وجود ترتيبات مسبقة ، ويدل على ذلك كلمات مثل :

arranged /made arrangements / prepared / booked /packed reserved / got / bought

e.g. - He has arranged everything. He's spending his holiday in Paris.

-We are going on holiday next week. I've already bought the tickets

They are flying to Paris next Friday. They bought the tickets

2- يستخدم مع المناسبات الاجتماعية من حفلات وأعياد ميلاد والزواج وسفر وزارات ومواعيد شخصية وغيرها تستلزم ترتيبات

e.g. He's getting married next Friday. We are giving a party tomorrow for Mona's birthday.

The school inspector is coming on Thursday.

3- يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع هذه الأفعال التي تستلزم ترتيبات

(go /come/ visit=see /meet/ travel /see/ stay/fly /arrive/leave/(have/give) بقى a party

- I'm meeting them on Saturday. - They're re going tomorrow.

I'm doing a test next Monday. Our class is visiting a museum tomorrow

-We're eating dinner in the restaurant carriage this evening

4- يستخدم مع عدم مقدرة فعل شئ في المستقبل نتيجة للترتيب لفعل حدث آخر.

-Nadia can't visit you on Saturday. She is helping her mother to prepare for a family party.

- I can't meet you tomorrow as I am doing the shopping.

I can't see you tomorrow, I'm meeting a friend off at the airport

لاحظ الآتي

Prep 3

be going to + inf. =	Have/has decided to + inf. Have/has planned to + inf. intend to + inf.
Am/is/are + ing =	Have/has arranged to + inf. arrange to + inf.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- It's 35 degrees and it's only 7 a.m. It very hot today.
a was b is going to be c is being d will be

2- They a party next week. Everything is arranged.
a. have b. are having c. are going to have d. have had

3- He work in an hour. He has arranged it with his boss.
a. is leaving b. is going to leave c. will leave d. leaves

4. Tomorrow I the match with my friend. I have intended to do that.
A) will watch b) am watching c) watching d) am going to watch

5. The boy is sharpening his pencil, he.....his homework.
a) is writing b) will write
c) will probably write d) is going to write

6. I think it Rain because the sky is really dark.
a) is going to rain b) is raining c) rains d) will rain

7. Watch out! The baby
a. will fall b. is falling c. is going to fall d. will be fallen

8- There is too little petrol left. The car.....
a)is going to stop b) stop c) is stopping d) will stop

9. We made all the arrangements; we.....a wedding party.
a. are going to give b. give c. will give d. are giving

10.we.....in the forest next Friday. We bought all the tools we need.
a) will camp b) are going to camp c) are camping d) would camp

11. A: Why are you taking down all the pictures? B: I.....the room.
a. paint b. am going to paint
c.will paint d. am painting

12. Don't forget that our neighbours.....for dinner this evening.
a) come b) will come c) are going to come d) are coming

13. My father has arranged everything. He.....to Saudi Arabia for Omra next week.
a) will travel b) is travelling c) is going to travel d) travels

14. I.....to France after I finish my education as planned.
a) am flying b) am going to fly c) will fly d) fly

15.We..... my birthday party on Saturday. Would you like to come?
a) are having b) will have c) be going to have d) are being had

16- I.....to the Book Fair to buy the books I need. This is my intention.
a) will have gone b) am going to go c)am going d) will go

17- I can't meet you tonight as I for the exam.
a going to revise b will have been revised c will revise d am revising

18. Osama phoned while you were out." Yes, I know. I.....him back.
a) am calling b) will call c) am going to call d) will be calling

19.The wind is getting stronger. I think there.....a sandstorm.
a) is being b) will be c) is going to be d) going

20. A: Why are you switching TV? B : I.....a football match.

Prep 3

- a) will watch b) am watching c) am going to watch d) watch

3—Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. I've already arranged to visit the museum tomorrow. (visiting)
2. Hend planned to spend the weekend in Alexandria. (going)
3. The engineer intends to build a new plane (going)
4. What do you intend to study next year? (are)
5. I arranged to visit my uncle in Tanta tomorrow. (visiting)
6. He has prepared her bag to travel to London. (going)
7. We have arranged to take the sleeper train to Aswan. (taking)
8. He planned to spend the weekend in Alexandria. (going)
9. Do you intend to play basketball next weekend? (Are)
10. It's my plan to spend the summer holiday in Hurghada (I'm)
11. They decided to open the new project. (going)

3- complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets

- 1-.....(Do) you going to visit your relatives?
- 2-Great! We are going to(having) a picnic this weekend.
- 3-Hassan's playing really well. He's(going) win the game!
- 4.He has arranged everything. He.....(spend)his holiday in Paris.
- 5.I(travel) to Aswan next week. It is arranged.
- 6.We(buy) anew villa as we decided.
- 7.I can't ride a bike very well. Oh no, I.....(crash)!

Adjectives ending in - ing or - ed

1-نستطيع اشتقاق صفة من (ال فعل + ing). وهذه الصفة تسمى (Present Participle adjective) وهي تصف فاعل الصفة.
ادرس الأمثلة التالية:

Ex- I read an interesting story. (قصة ممتعة) تصف الصفة فاعل الصفة وهي ("القصة")

→ He asked me an embarrassing question.

سؤال سؤالاً محرجاً (تصف فاعل الصفة وهو "السؤال" - السؤال هو المحرج)

هام جداً

هناك بعض الأفعال التي تسمى بأفعال "العاطفة" التي يمكن إضافة _ed و _ing - لها لكي تصبح صفات.

amuse	يسلى/يمتع	excite	يثير	shock	يصدم
comfort	يريح	bore	يضرر - يضايق	disappoint	يخيب أمل
frighten	يخيف	tire	يتعب	exhaust	يتعب
puzzle	يحير	interest	يشوق - يثير انتباه	irritate	يقلق/يفضي
annoy	يضايق	amaze	يذهل - يدهش	depress	يحبط
surprise	يدهش	confuse	يربك - يحير	bother	يضايق
encourage	يشجع	relax	يسترخي	shock	يصدم
inspire	يلهم /يحيث	worry	يقلق	please	يرضى/يسعد

1- نستخدم أي فعل من الأفعال السابقة + ed لنصف فرد أو حيوان يمر بهذه الخبرة أو التجربة (الشعور)

Ex. Heba was annoyed by her neighbor's dog. هبة متضايقة بسبب كلب الجيران.

الشرح : في المثال السابق هبة هي المتضايقة (الفرد الذي يمر بالتجربة لذا استخدمنا الصفة المضاف لها **-ed**) في

Ex.2-The lion in the cage is puzzled. الأسد الذي في القفص متغير

الشرح : هنا الأسد - حيوان - استخدمنا معه صفة **ed** لأنها الشئ المثار بالتجربة أو الشعور

2- نستخدم أي فعل من الأفعال السابقة + ing لنصف الأشخاص أو الأشياء التي تولد - تتسبب في هذا الشعور

Ex-The football match was quite exciting. مباراة كرة القدم كانت مثيرة جداً

استخدمنا الصفة التي تنتهي بـ **-ing** - لوصف المبارزة لأنها هي التي تسببت في هذا الشعور (الإثارة) لدينا

Ex -This is a confusing girl

الشرح : وصف الفتاة بصفة **ing** - مع أنها إنسان لأنها هي التي تثير هذا الشعور

Examples

→ My friend has a very annoying habit . → Some English grammar can be confusing.

→ I was surprised to see Mr. Ramy at the party

→ We were very shocked when we heard the news.

→ The children ran away on seeing the frightening man

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. He's such a person. He never wants to go out.

- a. boredom b.bore c.bored d.boring

2. He was to see Helen after all those years.

- a. surprise b.surprising c. surprisingly d.surprised

3. Did you hear the news about the accident?

Prep 3

a. shocking b.shockingly c. shock d.shocked

4.His behaviour has been very in recent weeks.

a. puzzlement b.puzzle c. puzzled d.puzzling

5.Our new science teacher is very We sit there like mice!

a. frightening b. frighten c.frightened d. frighteningly

6.my sister was really and went to bed early.

a. tiredness b. tiring c.tire d. tired

7.I could listen to her for hours. She's so

a. interest b. interested c.interesting d. interestingly

8.I can't sleep! That noise is really

a. annoy b. annoying c.annoyed d. annoyance

9.Egypt has some.....places to visit.

a-amazed b-amaze c-amazing d-amazingly

10-During his visit to France. He met some people

a-interesting b-interested c-interest d-interestingly

11.When we get home, the dogs are always to see us.

a-excited b-excite c-excitedly d-exciting

2- complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets

1.There's an (interest)article in the newspaper today.

2.Messi is an(amaze) player to watch.

3.The kids always get(excite) on their birthday.

4.It was a cold, wet day and the children were(bore)

Unit 4 Have you ever travelled by train ?



The past simple tense

التكوين 1-Form

يتكون الماضي البسيط من (التصريف الثاني للفعل) باضافة d أو ed او ied للفعل إذا كان فعل عادي (

منتظم) مثل Play – played / help – helped

أما إذا كان فعل شاذ (غير منتظم) يُحفظ مثل see - saw / go - went / have – had.

لاحظ : متى نضيف (ied / ed / d) للفعل المنتظم

(1) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) نضع له (d)

like → liked

live → lived

arrive → arrived

(2) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبوقاً بحرف ساكن ، نحذف (y) ونضع (ied)

study → studied

cry → cried

carry → carried

(3) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبوقاً بحرف متعدد (e - i - o - u) نضع (ed)

play → played

enjoy → enjoyed

darsenglizy.com

2-Usage

نستخدم العاضي البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

E.g. I played football yesterday. I was in Alexandria a month ago.

٢. عادة في الماضي (غالباً مع الكلمة **used to** والتي معناها "اعتماد أن").

E.g. When I was in Paris, I used to play (played) tennis.

(Always- often- never-usually/every.....الماضي) لاحظ: يمكن ان يستخدم مع كلمات المضارع البسيط ليد على عادة في الماضي (.....).

E.g. When he was a child, he walked to school everyday.

>I always ate breakfast before I went to school.

>Heba always got up early when she was a student

٣. حكاية قصة.

E.g. Ali found a bag, and then he went to the police station.

٤. حالة if الثانية:

E.g. If I had enough money, I'd buy this expensive mobile.

٥. الاحاديث التي حدثت تباعاً واحد تلو الآخر في الماضي ليس هناك فارق زمني.

E.g. First, he paid the taxi, then he got out of the taxi.

When he had an idea, he wrote a short story.

Yesterday, I went to the club and met my friends.

٦. يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع **For** للتعبير عن سيرة ذاتية او احداث استمرت لفترة في الماضي وانتهت

My father went to the faculty of law for four years.

My grandfather lived in england for 6 years.

الكلمات الدالة

Yesterday (سنة ماضية+ **in** / الماضي مدة زمنية+ **last** / منذ **ago** (مدة زمنية) / امس

in the past / **once/one day** / **How long ago = when / just now**

from 2001 to 2006 / The other day / منذ بضعة ايام / في الاعوام القديمة

٤. النفي

مصدر الفعل (**did not(didn't) + V.(inf)** + فاعل)

فى حالة النفي نستخدم (**المصدر + didn't**)

→ I didn't play football yesterday. → he didn't go to school last week.

لاحظ : هناك اشكال اخرى للفاعل فى زمن الماضي التي لايمكن تحول الى النفي باستخدام **didn't** مثل:

was→ **wasn't** / **were**→ **weren't** / **could**→ **couldn't**

⌚Ali **wasn't** at the cinema last week. ⌚They **weren't** at school yesterday.

⌚ When I was young , I **couldn't** ride a bike.

٥. السؤال

Did +. subject + inf..... مصدر الفعل ?

Yes / No نتبع الاتى :

→ Did you watch TV last night? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

مصدر الفعل + did + subject + inf..... اداة الاستفهام?

Prep 3

- What time did you go to bed? Why did he buy that shirt?
→ where did you go yesterday? I went to the club

6. المبني للمجهول Passive

+ مفعول + was/were + p.p

→ Football was played yesterday. → The film was watched at home by Heba

I choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1. He started playing chess when he was very little and he always
very good at it.
a-was b-did c-were d-has
- 2-Where did you live when you a child?
a-were b-are c-was d-is
- 3-.....your friends ready for the exam last week?
a-was b-did c-were d-do
- 4-Where did you live when you a child?
a-were b-are c-was d-is
5. Mona..... to school yesterday because she was ill.
a. not come b. doesn't come c. don't come d. didn't come
- 6-Hanyat school last Monday.
a-didn't b-doesn't c-wasn't d.hasn't
- 7- When Omar was 22, a shark attacked him and he..... a leg.
a.is lost b.to lose c.looses d.lost
- 8- My brother bought his house two years.....
a.ago b.last c.once d.since
- 9-.....you see the film about the earthquake on TV last night?
a.Did b.Do c.Will d.Were
- 10- Hany..... doing his homework an hour ago.
a starts b started c start d starting
- 11-We visited a big beach and then we in a nice hotel
a. sleep b. are sleeping c. sleep d. slept
- 12.....year, I spent my holiday in Paris.
a) In b) Ago c) Last d)yesterday
- 13..I went to Hurghada with my family a.....
a) tomorrow b) next week c) last week d) week ago
- 14-The weather..... fine this morning. It's hot now.
a. was b. did c. is d.does
- 15- My fatherus to school as the school bus didn't come.
a drives b drove c drive d driving

2- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1.He.....(spend) a week in Alexandria last summer
2.They.....(see) me at the club yesterday.
3.Two years ago, she.....(can't speak) English.
4.....(Are)you visit the country last month ?
5.Did Noha.....(went) home ?
6.Where did you(learns) swimming ?

Prep 3

7. The senior team..... (doesn't) win the final in 2018
8. Naglaa took an English test.....(next) week
9. He swam in the sea, but he(not see)any dolphins.

The present perfect tense زمن المضارع التام

1. التكوين Form :

يتكون المضارع التام من :

He, She, It → has (hasn't)
I , We, You, They → have(haven't) } + P.P
Ex. He has watched the match.
He hasn't watched the match.

2. الاستخدام Usage :

1- يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث في الماضي انتهت حالاً أو منذ فترة قصيرة جداً
I've just finished reading David Copperfield

2- حدث بدا في الماضي ومازال مستمر في المضارع مع for/since
We have lived in Giza for ten years . We have been at this school since 2012.

3- حدث بدا في الماضي وله أثر أو نتيجة في الوقت الحاضر مع so او because
→ I can't open the door because I have lost my keys.
→ Ahmed has hurt his leg, so he can't play football today.
→ Ali is happy because he has passed his exam

4- يعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي دون تحديد وقتة
E.g. – I have painted the house . He has visited England three times.

لاحظ : اذا اردنا ان نقول متى تم الحدث فنستخدم الماضي البسيط وليس المضارع التام

→ They wrote an email yesterday.
I watched the football match last week.

3. السؤال Question :

Have/Has + p.p ؟ عند تكوين السؤال بـ Yes / No ←

❖ Have you finished your homework? Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

★ Has she finished her homework? Yes, she has /No , she hasn't

عند تكوين السؤال بـ اداة استفهام : ←

Have/Has + p.p ؟ اداة الاستفهام

→ When have you finished your homework? -I have just finished it

I choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

- 1-Have you see the match? Yes, Iit yesterday.
a) see b) have seen c) would see
2- he.....for five hours every day last week.
a-has worked b-had worked c-worked
3. Oh! I my passport. What should I do?
a) lost b) have lost c) had lost
4-Ahmedhis leg, so he can't play football today.
a- has hurt b-hurt c-was hurting

d) saw

d-works

d) were losing

d-had hurt

Prep 3

- 5- Nabil can't see very well because sheglasses.
 a- had lost b- lost c- loses d- has lost
- 6- Have you our new English teacher?
 a-meet b- meeting c-met d- meets
- 7- Imad and his brother have.....a lot of sports competitions.
 a-win b- won c-wins d- winning
- 8- The children havea beautiful story.
 a-write b-wrote c-writing d-written
- 9-Has the thiefthat man's phone?
 a-took b-taking c-taken d-takes
- 10-My grandmother has..... all the vegetables that we are eating.
 a-grow b-growing c-grew d-grown
- 11-Samiran hour ago.
 a.has come b.comes c.came d.have come
- 12- my uncle and my auntme an email.
 a] sending b] sends c] have sent d] has sent
- 13.Miss Sara us many new words in English last week
 a. teach b. has taught c. teaching d. taught

2- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1-Ali's friend has.....(wrote)him an email.
 2-Which famous places have you.....(visit)?
 3- Reem has.....(buys) anew computer.
 4-Have you(did) your homework?
 5(he has) seen any famous places in Egypt
 6.Hanan and her sister(has)painted these beautiful pictures.

The present perfect tense with ever and never

1. الاستخدام : Usage

يمكن ان نستخدم المضارع التام للتتحدث عن خبرات سابقة:

Ex-I've eaten fish by the beach. → I haven't been to Dubai.

تستخدم (ever) مع المضارع التام للسؤال عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى (من قبل):

Have/Has + فاعل + ever + p.p?

Have you ever been to the desert?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. / No, I have never been there

Has Ahmed ever eaten Chinese food?

Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't. / No, he has never eaten Chinese food

لاحظ : يمكن ان تستخدم ever في الجمل الاتية :

It's the first time + فاعل + have / has + ever + p.p

1. الجملة التي تبدأ بـ:

It is the first time I have ever seen snow.

2. الجمل التي تحتوى على صيغة التفضيل:

Is/are the + فاعل	صفة + est	+ اسم + I have ever + p.p
	صفة طويلة	

Prep 3

- ⇨ This is the tallest tree I **have ever seen**.
⇨ Soha is the most intelligent girl I **have ever met**.

⇨ تستخدم (never) مع المضارع التام المنفي للتحدث عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى (ابدا / مطلقا):

+ **have/has + never + p.p**

⇨ He's **never** ridden a camel and he's **never** seen the sea.

لاحظ : يمكن ان نستخدم never في الجمل الآتية :

- ⇨ My brother **has never driven** a car before
⇨ I **have never seen** such a tall tree.

(never) + (before)
(never) + such + اسم موصوف

لاحظ هذه التراكيب

اسم + صفة + فاعل + have \ has + never + P.P + such a \ an + فاعل + be + (the + adj – est \ the most- adj) noun + فعل + have \ has + ever + P.P

- I have never seen such a beautiful girl . (ever)

This is the most beautiful girl I have ever seen.

كما لاحظ أيضاً استخدام never للتعبير عن حدث يتم لأول مرة

فاعل + has / have + never + p.p before

=It's the first time + فاعل + has / have + ever + p.p

- Hassan has never driven a car before. (It's)

It's the first time Hassan has ever driven a car

تدريبات على القواعد

Exercises on grammar

I choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

- 1- I have.....tried sea foods, and I have no desire to try it.
a) just b) ever c) lately d) never
- 2-That is the most interesting book I haveread.
a-never b- ever c- yet d- for
- 3- It has never in Cairo.
a- snow b- snowed c- snows d- snowing
4. Some people have seen snow.
a. ever b. can't c. no d. never
5. Have you ever English food?
a. ate b. eat c. eaten d. eating
- 6- Hamdi has.....travelled by plane before.
a-never b- ever c- every d- later
- 7-He.....never seen a lion.
a-'d b-'ve c-'s d- is
- 8- Have you.....been to Italy? No, I haven't.
a-never b- ever c- yet d- already
- 9.....it snowed in your city before?
a-is b-has c-have d-was
- 10-Has Mona written an email to someone in England?

Prep 3

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| a-never | b- ever | c- every | d- soon |
|---------|---------|----------|---------|
- 11-It's the first time I'vebeen to a swimming pool.
- | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| a-never | b- yet | c- ever | d- for |
|---------|--------|---------|--------|
- 12-I don't like meat. I'veeaten it.
- | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| a-never | b- yet | c- ever | d- for |
|---------|--------|---------|--------|
- 13-.....ever been late for school?
- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| a-Did you | b-Do you | c-Are you | d-Have you |
|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|
- 14-Has your schoolclosed because of bad weather?
- | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| a-never | b- yet | c- ever | d- for |
|---------|--------|---------|--------|
- 15-Have you evera leather bag?
- | | | | |
|--------|----------|----------|--------|
| a- buy | b-bought | c-buying | d-buys |
|--------|----------|----------|--------|
- 16-No, Itravelled to china before.
- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| a- have ever | b-has never | c-has ever | d-have never |
|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
- 17.I havebeen to the zoo before.
- | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|----------|
| a- Just | b- yet | c- ever | d- never |
|---------|--------|---------|----------|
- 18- I havevisited the Western Desert. I'd like to go one day.
- | | | | |
|---------|----------|--------|-----------|
| a. ever | b. never | c. now | d. before |
|---------|----------|--------|-----------|

2—Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1- He has never gone to a circus before . (first)

2- She's never cooked fish before. (It's)

3- She's never watched such a good film before. (ever)

4. She is the most beautiful girl, I've ever seen. (never)

3- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1-Have you ever.....(go) to the desert?

2- Have you.....(never) swum in the sea?

3-(Has) you ever watched a comic film?

4- Have you ever.....(visit) the zoo?

5- Ali has.....(ever) played football before.

6- Have you ever.....(drove) a car?

7.I have(ever) visited the pyramids before.

8.It's the first time ; Adel has.....(every)been to China before

The present perfect tense with for or since

1- يستخدم المضارع التام مع (for) لنقلكم المدة التي استغرقها الحدث (طول المدة) :

مدة كاملة +	تاتي مع كل ماتنتهي ب S وبدا ب /an
	(a week – a month – a year - three hours - minutes - ten years a long time - a short time - ages) For the last/past + (مدة زمنية) (for the last week/month)

* I have lived here for 13 years.

* Have you been at this school for a long time?

Prep 3

❖ No, I've only been here for a month.

→ Firefighters have been at the building for more than four hours.

- يستخدم المضارع التام مع (since) لنحدد بداية الحدث (بداية المدة) :

Since + بداية الحدث (بداية المدة)

2010 / 5 o'clock /Sunday/ yesterday/March/ summer
Last (week- month – year – Monday - night)
past simple/the beginning of the year/ then

❖ The bulding has been empty since May.

☒ Has your uncle worked at the hospital since he moved to Cairo?

☒ Yes, he has. He's worked there since 2008:

مضارع تام

+ since +

ماضي بسيط

عام

☒ I've studied English since I was eight years old

→ Khaled has not used a camera since he bought a mobile phone last year.

مقارنة المضارع التام بالماضي البسيط

يستخدم العاضي البسيط عندما نتكلم عن حدث تم وانتهى في وقت محدد في الماضي:

I lived in London in 2010. (I no longer live there.)

يستخدم العاضي البسيط عندما نتكلم عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وهازاز مستمر حتى الان:

I have lived in London since 2010. (I am still living in London.)

ملاحظات هامة

☞ since + بداية حدث = for + بداية زمنية

عند وضع for بدلاً من since نستبدل المدة ببداية زمن والعكس صحيح

- I've lived here since 2001 (for)

= I've lived here for 20 years.

وفي حالة النفي يمكن استخدام التركيب التالي (يفضل مع المدد غير المحدودة (المبعة))

Subject + haven't \ hasn't + P.Pfor + a long time\ ages.

= It's + a long time \ ages + since + subject + last + past simple

- I haven't written a letter for a long time . (since)

it's a long time since I last wrote a letter.

لاحظ التركيبة

Subject + last + past simple + ago

= The last time + subject + past simplewas + ago.

= Subject + haven't \ hasn't + P.P.....for + ago

- I last took an aspirin 3 weeks ago . (for)

I haven't taken an aspirin for three weeks

تدريبات على القواعد

Exercises on grammar

I choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1. Hany has gone on holidaythe last two weeks.

a) on b) for c) when d) since

2- Ali has had his phone the beginning of this year.

Prep 3

- a- for b- since c- at d- just
3- Have you lived in this village a long time?
a- for b- since c- ago d- just
4 I haven't seen Hassanlast Tuesday.
a- for b- since c- ago d- just
5- Sara has wanted to be a doctorshe was seven years old.
a- for b- since c- ago d- just
6- I haven't seen him..... the last week.
a) ago b) already c) for d) since
7-Firefighters have been at the building more than four hours.
a- for b- since c- ago d- just
8 There has not been a storm here2012.
a- for b- since c- ago d- in
9-I've lived here 13 years
a- for b- since c- ago d- just
10- Khaled has not used a camera he bought a mobile phone last year.
a- for b- since c- ago d- just
11- Sara has waited for a bus 20 minutes longer than yesterday.
a- for b- since c- ago d- just
12-I haven't seen such a bad storm I was a little boy
a- for b- since c- already d- just
13-Engineers.....Aswan dam in 1902.
a-build b-built c-has built d-have built
14- Ahmed lived in Cairo.....1993.
a- for b- since c- in d- ago
15- I'm hungry . I haven't had any food.....7 o'clock.
a- for b- since c- already d- just
16-W have seen our uncle since he.....to Italy.
a-was moved b-has moved c-moved d-is moving
17- I English for eight years.
a-has studied b- was studying c-was studied d-have studied
18-I have done my homework..... an hour.
a. since b. ago c. for d. yet

2—Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1-I haven't swum in the sea since last year. (for)

.....

2-I haven't eaten Mahshi for a short time. (since)

.....

3- It's ages since I met him. (I haven't)

.....

4- The last time she visited us was last month. (since)

.....

5. She last cleaned the room was two days ago.(for)

.....

6.I last played music when I was in Tanta. (I haven't)

.....

7- It's 3 weeks since I last spoke with him . (for)

.....

8- She hasn't heard from her friend for 3 years . (ago)

Prep 3

9- I have known him for 5 years . (since)

10- My brother has been in London since 1998 . (for)

3- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1-I haven't seen you.....(for) 2015.

2-My brother has been a policeman.....(since) five years.

3-.....(ago) then, I haven't seen her.

4-I haven't seen my uncle..... (ever) along time.

5-.....(Are) you been tired since you left the office?

6-He.....(didn't see) his family since 2015.

7-Manal.....(has been) to England in 2007.

8- He hasn't phoned me since he.....(leave)the company.

Unit 5 Young role models

Grammar

The present perfect tense with yet and already

1- يستخدم المضارع التام (already) مع المضارع بمعنى (بالفعل) لنتقول ان شيئاً ما حدث قبل ما كنل تتوقعه في الجملة المثبتة :

• subject + have/has + **already** + p.p

➤ I have **already** had lunch. ➤ Hany has **already** made his bed.

OR

• subject + have/has + p.p + **already**

• تاتى **already** فى نهاية الجملة الخبرية المثبتة

➤ Leila has finished her homework **already**.

➤ They've got 20 right answers **already**.

➤ We've seen schools in Brazil and China **already**.

3- تاتى فى السؤال (للتعجب والتاكيد من تمام الفعل) how fast !

2- يستخدم المضارع التام (yet) مع المضارع بمعنى (حتى الان) لنسأله عن او نتكلم عن شيء ما متوقع حدوثه :

• Have/Has + Sub + P.P+ **yet**?

• تاتى **yet** فى نهاية السؤال

➤ Have you finished your homework **yet**? (= I expect you have finished.)

➤ Has Dina watched the documentary **yet**?

OR

• subject + haven't/hasn't + p.p + **yet**.

• تاتى **yet** فى نهاية الجملة المنفية

➤ I haven't had breakfast **yet**. (= I expect that I will have it soon.)

Prep 3

► The people haven't got on the bus **yet**.

لاحظ الآتي

فاعل + am, is, are + still + V-ing

= فاعل + haven't \ hasn't + finished\ stopped + V-ing.....yet.

- Hani is still doing his homework . (yet)

Hani hasn't finished doing his homework yet.

I choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1- Have you done your English home work.....?

a- just b- yet c- never d- ever

2-Fareeda is not hungry because she hashad lunch.

a- yet b- already c- never d- usually

3- Lamia is only three, so she can't read or write

a- never b- ever c- yet d- just

4- I'm not going to watch that programme. I've seen it.....

a- already b- yet c- ever d- never

5-Hatem has been to Alexandria, but he hasn't been to Luxor.....

a- yet b- just c- never d- ever

6- We haven't studied Unit 23

a- just b- ever c- already d- yet

7- Munir has read that book three times

a- already b- never c- ever d- yet

8- I haven't finished my homework.....

a- just b- never c- already d- yet

9- Dalia.....finished cooking.

a-doesn't b-hasn't c-isn't d-can't

10-Sherif has already.....lunch.

a- have b-had c-has d-having

11-Daliato Tanta yet.

a-won't travel b-hadn't travelled c-don't travel d-hasn't travelled

12-Have you called Amir today? No, not.....

a- yet b- never c- already d- ever

13- Have you done your work alone.....? I can't believe it!

a) yet b) already c) ever d) just

14.I haven't seen the new adventure film.....

a- Just b- yet c- already d- never

15. Haven't you got ready? Look at the time!

a) yet b) already c) ever d) just

2—Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1.They are still cleaning the house. (yet)

.....

2- It hasn't stopped raining yet . (still)

.....

3.My mother is still cooking. (yet)

.....

4.I haven't finished decorating my room yet. (still)

.....

2- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Prep 3

- 1 I've.....(yet) seen that movie, so I don't want to see it again.
- 2 I don't need any more juice since Ahmed has.....(only) bought some.
- 3 I haven't done my homework(then), so I can't go out now.
- 4 They've just.....(showed) an amazing animal programme on TV.
- 5-I'm hungry. I haven't had lunch(already).
- 6-Adel has already.....(make) his bed.
- 7-Reda.....(has) typed the report yet.
- 8.Youssef.....(is done) his homework already.

Unit 6 What's wrong ?

OBLIGATION AND NECESSITY

الضرورة والالتزام

Present Necessity

الضرورة في المضارع

تستخدم have/has to للتعبير عن قاعدة او قانون او اشياء مفروضة علينا ولا خيار لنا فيها

- I , you , we , they → have to + inf.
he , she , it → has to

→ We have to go to school on time

❖ She has to get a passport to travel to London. We have to go to school five days a week.

have to / has to+ inf. =

It is necessary to + inf.

It is necessary (for + to + inf.

❖ It is necessary for us to go to school on time = We have to go to school on time

Lack of Present Necessity

نقص الضرورة في المضارع

❖ تعبّر عن عدم الضرورة لفعل شيء في المضارع (لا داعي لفعل الشيء و يمكن أن تفعله إذا أردت)

- I, you, we, they → { don't have to + inf.
he, she, it → doesn't have to + inf.

❖ She doesn't have to hurry. She isn't late for school.

❖ I don't have to do my homework today.

don't have to + inf.

It isn't necessary (for + to + inf.

doesn't have to + inf.

It is unnecessary (for + to + inf.

❖ It is not necessary for her to hurry. She isn't late for school = she doesn't have to hurry

Past Necessity

الضرورة في الماضي

❖ تستخدم للتعبير عن الضرورة بفعل شيء في الماضي، وبالتالي تم التنفيذ.

I, he, she, it, you, we, they →→→ had to + inf.

☒ I couldn't go to the park yesterday because I had to finish my homework.

☒ In those days, players had to hit the ball with their hands

had to+ inf.

It was necessary to + inf.

=

It was necessary for + مفعول + to + inf.

Prep 3

- ❖ It was necessary to study hard. = he had to study hard
- ❖ It was necessary for her to take a taxi.

Lack of Past Necessity

نقص الضرورة في الماضي

❖ تعبير عن عدم الضرورة لفعل شيء في الماضي، (شيء لم يكن مهم ولذلك لم أفعله).

I, he, she, it, you, we, they → didn't have to + inf.

❖ I didn't have to hurry as I was early.

❖ We didn't have to do computer studies when we were at primary school

didn't have to + inf. = { It wasn't necessary (for + مفعول) + to + inf.
It was unnecessary (for + مفعول) + to + inf.

❖ It was not necessary for him to book a ticket. = he didn't have to book a ticket

نعم / No

عند تكوين السؤال بـ



Do /Does/Did + فعل +have to مصدر

☒ Do you have to get up at seven o'clock? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

➔ Does she have to eat breakfast? Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

عند تكوين السؤال بـ اداة استفهام:



مصدر + Do /Does + فعل +have to الكلمة استفهام

⌚ When do we have to finish our homework?

⌚ Why does she have to go now?

: بينما تستخدم ← must

1- للتعبير عن نصيحة قوية

e.g. . you must see a doctor. You've been ill for a week

⇒ you must wash your hand before you eat.

2- تستخدم للتعبير المشاعر والرغبات عن إحساس قوي بضرورة عمل شيء من وجهة نظر المتكلم أو للتعبير عن أن شيء مهم بالنسبة لنا وفي هذه

الحالة تستخدم فقط مع الضمائر I / We

➔ We must buy souvenirs for our friends. ➔ I must visit my uncle more often

3- كما تستخدم في حالة توجيه دعوة أو التعبير عن مشاعر صادقة

➔ You must come and see us at the weekend. ➔ You must try a piece of my cake

← بينما تستخدم mustn't : تعبير عن الحظر أو التحريم. (لن يسمح لك بفعل الشيء لأنه ممنوع أو محظوظ أو ضد القانون)

Mustn't =	Be not allowed to Be forbidden to Be prohibited / banned to It's against the law to No + v.ing	غير مسموح ممنوع ممنوع ضد القانون مصدر
------------------	--	---

Ex-He mustn't park here. = It's against the law to park here

= it is not allowed to park here = it is forbidden to park here.

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- What did you do before you came to school this morning?

- a) must b) have c) have to d) had to

2- He wash his hands before he eats.

- a) mustn't b) must c) have to c) hasn't

3- She hurry. She isn't late for school.

Prep 3

Prep 3

2—Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. It is not allowed to park your car here (mustn't)
2. It isn't necessary for Basem to buy me the newspaper (doesn't)
3. It wasn't necessary to wear a jacket. It wasn't so cold (have to)
4. It's necessary to get a passport to go to London. (have to)
5. It is necessary to run to catch my train. (have to)
6. It is necessary for students to go to school on time (have to)
7. It's against the law to drive a car without a license (mustn't)
8. It's not necessary to get up early tomorrow. It's a holiday. (have to)
9. You don't have to pay to go into the museum. (necessary)
10. He wants to park here but it's against the law (mustn't)
11. You don't have to get up early. It's a holiday. (necessary)
12. It is necessary for him to study hard (must)
13. I had to buy another mobile phone. (necessary)
14. Parking here is against the law. (mustn't)

3- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1 At our school we..... (haven t to) wear a uniform.
- 2-(Does) the boys have to get up early?
- 3- You(doesn't) have to shout. I can hear you.
- 4- We(has to) leave now or we ll miss the plane.
- 5- You..... have to go to school today. It s Friday.
- 6- We.....(not have) to go to school tomorrow because it's a holiday.
- 7.Have(you to) wear special clothes for your sports class
- 8.She(have to) show her mother her homework.
- 9 Students and teachers must.....(are) polite to each other.
- 10.We must.....(to go)to the laboratory for our science lessons.
- 11.Students must(arrives) at school on time.

- نستخدم **(advice) should / shouldn't + inf.** للنصيحة

← ← نستخدم **should** بمعنى يجب ان للتتحدث عن اشياء من الجيد ان نفعلها.

Ex-You **should** go now The bus goes in ten minutes.

→Tourists **should** wear sun cream when it s very hot .

→You **should** definitely try some windsurfing.

← ← نستخدم **shouldn't** بمعنى لا يجب ان للتتحدث عن اشياء ليس من الجيد ان نفعلها.

Prep 3

*you shouldn't watch too much television.

→ You shouldn't walk too much in the sun.

: Question السؤال ..

Yes / No نتبع الاتى :

Should + تكملة الجملة + مصدر + فاعل +

→ should I go now?

✓ - Yes, you should

✓ - No, you shouldn't

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

? تكملة الجملة + مصدر + فاعل + should + كلمة استفهام

✓-when should we go to the beach?

-- what should I do?

تركيبيات هامة تحفظ

Should =	It is advisable/important to I advise you to If I were you, I would It is a good idea to You had better	+ مصدر
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Shouldn't =	It is not advisable to I advise you not to If I were you, I wouldn't It is a good idea not to You had better not	+ مصدر
-------------	--	--------

e.g. – I advise you to study hard= You should study hard = if I were you, I would study hard

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

1. We drink a glass of milk every day.

- a. shouldn't b. can't c. mustn't d. should

2-what should Ito get high marks?

- a- does b-do c-did d-doing

3-You..... always clean your teeth before you go to bed.

- a. shouldn't b. should c. have d. mustn't

4- The saucepan is very hot. You..... touch it.

- a. shouldn't b. should c. haven't d. must

5-We drink too much fruit juice. It can have a lot of sugar in it, too.

- a. shouldn't b. should c. have d. must

7-we should.....our teachers.

- a-to respect b-respects c-respected d-respect

8. Webe very careful when we cook in the kitchen..

- a.have b.mustn't b.shouldn't d.should

9 It's cold. You.....wear your jacket.

- a} shouldn't b) should c) don't have to d) mustn't

10 You.....remember to close the windows when you leave the house.

- a) mustn't b) don't have to c) should d) has to

11- It is cold and windy today. When you go outside, you..... a coat.

- a-wear b- should wear c- shouldn't wear d- are wearing

12-should we.....Mr. Khalid today?

- a-meeting b-met c-to meet d-meet

13-You.....take photos of people unless you ask them first.

Prep 3

a shouldn't

b must

c should

d have to

2—Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. If I were you, I'd read this book

(should)

2. I advise you to visit Aswan.

(should)

3. I advise you to study hard for the final exam

(should)

4. My advice to you is to get up early.

(shouldn't)

5. You should study your lessons carefully.

(advise)

6. I advise you not to walk too much in the sun.

(shouldn't)

7. you should avoid bad friends.

(shouldn't)

2- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. You(should to)clean your teeth in the morning.

2. Laila feels ill. She should(sees) a doctor.

3. You(should)eat too much chocolate.

4. Ali(should not to) talk in the Maths lesson.

5-You should(studied) hard.

6-Hany(should) eat snacks in the classroom.

7.I don't know what I(shouldn't) do with my old clothes.

Ability and inability



➊ للتعبير عن قدرة فعل شى او عدم القدرة فى الماضى نستخدم: مصدر could/couldn't + inf

Ex-I could swim when I was six, but my brother couldn't swim until he was about ten

→after only three months, he could read, write and speak English quite well

→When I was young ,I couldn't ride a bike.

! عند السؤال ب Yes / No / نتبع الآتى :

Could you read when you were six? Yes, / could. I No, / couldn't

➋ للتعبير عن قدرة فعل شى فى مواقف محددة فى الماضى نستخدم: موضع could/couldn't

♣ was/ were(not) able to + inf مصدر Or couldn't

I was able to find your street, but I couldn't find your house.

I wasn't able to come to your house last weekend because i was ill

He was able to teach university graduates about computer programming

! عند السؤال ب Yes / No / او Wh question كالتالى:

? تكملة الجملة + مصدر was/were + فاعل + able to + كلمة استئناف

→What were you able to see at the concert?

→Were you able to do the homework? Yes, I was. / No, / wasn't.

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- you speak English when you were six?

a) Were b) Do c) Able d) Could

2- The maths homework was very difficult. Were you do it?

Prep 3

- a) could b) able to c) able d) can
3-after only three months, he read, write and speak English quite well
- a) could b) able to c) able d) can
4-my brother swim until he was about ten
- a) can't b) wasn't able to c) weren't able d) couldn't
5-Ito come to your house last weekend because i was ill
- a) can't b) wasn't able c) weren't able d) couldn't
6-When I was young , Iswim very well.
a-can b- am able to c- could d – can't
7-could you.....chess when you were six?
a-playing b-play c-plays d-played
8-my friend.....answer all the questions correctly in the math test.
a) has b) was able to c) were able to d) could
9-.....you able to speak to the teacher today about the homework?
a) Were b) Did c) was d) Could
10) Why weren't you do the maths homework? Was it difficult?
a. able b. could c. can d. able to
11.The weather was sunny, so we eat outside
a) couldn't to b) was able to c) were able to d) could
12.When she was young, my auntrun for miles
a) use to b) was able c) were able to d) could

2—Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. Nadia could play the piano in an early age. (to)
.....
2. Mona wasn't able to finish the project yesterday (could)
.....
3. Mahmoud Wael could give all the answers to the sums. (able)
.....
4. Could you find the lost bag? (Were)
.....
5. Ahmed spoke two languages when he was 12. (able)
.....
6. He couldn't use the new mobile. (able)
.....
7. Ahmed couldn't get the full marks. (able)
.....
8. Heba could speak two languages when she was ten. (able)
.....
9. Noha wasn't able to leave early last Monday. (couldn't)
.....
10. She wasn't able to do her homework yesterday. (could)
.....